Plumbing.

ATCHFORD'S LEAD
ERKS.—The subscriber has erected a temporary
on his premises lately burnt over, and is now
full stock of
Pipe and Sheet Lead,
White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge.
Respectfully solicits the orders of his friends
and customers as heretofore.
R. W. BLATCHFORD,
ner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
NELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.
Gas Fixtures.
finest assortment in the city, comprising all Lets
per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20
pound. sep15-y-3647

D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
MBING ESTABLISHMENT,
...LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....34
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
ACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
L KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
THE TRADE.
ers supplying with tools and every article in the Gas
Piping and Plumbing Business. Re Gilding and
done to order.
Factory 187 and 189 East Washington street,
my26-1y

rigerators, Ranges, &c.
RAPER'S PATENT SELF-
CLEANING
WATER FILTER.
s the living to attach to the Hydrant, to take the im-
out of the water, for Drinking, Cooking and Wash-
ds only to be tried to show its great value.
ms sizes at
R. W. BLATCHFORD,
49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

Transportation.

EAM TO IRELAND, ENG-
land, and Scotland for $40.
THE ATLANTIC
AL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
ew York and Galway Line.
unch and powerful Iron Steamer
CIRCASSIAN,
CAPT. CAMPBELL,
ail from New York, on Tuesday, Oct. 12th, touch-
St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails,
ive on the 22nd at Port Clyde. Passage Class $75
Class $30, including free tickets to the principal cities
ssels time of passage in Grand Junction and Grand
Class mus provide plate, knife, fork, water can and
Steerage.
First Cabin passage to St. Johns $35
passage tickets, either to or from Europe, at low
es, or further information apply at the office of the
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
20 Dearborn street.
oct1-3m

HE WESTERN TRANSPORT-
ATION COMPANY.
59 1859
INCORPORATED 1856.
ital . . . . . $800,000.
ALLEN, Jr., President. B. A. Root, Secretary.
MORGAN, Vice Pres't. E. L. FUESMAN, Treas.
ing completed its arrangements for the ensuing sea
this company will be prepared to receive and forward,
with unsurpassed facilities, both on lakes and canal
ds, merchandise, railroad iron, and other heavy articles,
m from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany,
and intermediate places, to Chicago, Milwaukee,
gan and Huron, by the Hudson River and Erie
nd other routes.
work of the Erie Canal Enlargement is now ad-
to me to complete the transportation of vessels over
ing to its customers such increased promptness
ch between New York and Buffalo as will give
satisfaction.
ine of first class Screw Steamers will run regularly
ween Chicago and Buffalo for freight and passengers dur-
season of navigation, and the undersigned is prepared to
contracts for up and down freights, by the Lakes
or Buffalo, on the Lake and Rail to and from Buffalo, at
west running rates.
company run an Express over the New York Central
to and from New York, thereby giving our patrons
the choice of routes too and from New York and the
AGENTS:
Allen, General Agent, 1 Cortlandt Slip, N. Y.
Wilgus, 2 Astor House Building, New York.
Chase, 151 Pier, Albany.
Hall, 2 Pier, ——, Troy.
Walker, Canal Agent, 16 State street, Boston.
Hudson Hotel or Bowery corner of Canal street.
F. Hurd, Mill & Miss Railroad Docks, Milwaukee.
L. Hurd & Co., Hurd's Docks, Detroit.
Jos. W. Tuttle,
Agent, foot of State street, Chicago.
oct14 2m

MERICAN TRANSPORTA-
TION COMPANY.—Incorporated
with Stock of the State of New York.
AP CAPITAL, - - - - $900,000.
M L. KIMBERLY, President.
FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President.
JAMES C. EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer.
the opening of navigation, this Company will be pre-
to transport Property, Merchandise, &c., from New
, to Albany, and Troy to any of the Western cit-
Also, Flour, Provisions, &c., from any of
Lake Ports to Tide Water, with as great care and de-
h, and at as low rates as by any other route. Insurance
same time giving through bills of lading for all prop-
shipped via this Company having a line of
GHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS
ly between Buffalo and Chicago, touching en route at
eveland, Sandusky, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, and
ago at Chicago ample facilities and warehouse accommo-
for the reception, assorting and shipping of all arti-
consigned to their care, which will be under the direc-
of their Agent, who will give his attention
the fulfilment of contracts, adjustment of claims and
ge.
Our Company have a large line of
CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,
are about to establish a line of Steam Canal Boats also
are warranted in representing to our numerous custom
that they can rely upon.
HEATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES
has heretofore been given. We, therefore, ask the
to continue the patronage so liberally bestowed upon
during the past four years.
Ground Docks on Market street, between Washington
Madison streets, Chicago, ill.
CHAS. E. CHASE, Agent.

Leather and Findings,
ONDICT, WOOLLEY CO.
No. 52.....Lake Street.....No. 52
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLES,
addlery Hardware
HORSE BLANKETS,
Carriage Trimmings,
LEATHER,
E FINDINGS, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELT-
ING, LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.
oct5-s397-3m

EATHER! LEATHER!!
have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fa-
Stock of
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c
Also, the largest assortment of
Kit and Shoe Findings,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
at prices that will assure satisfaction. Orders from
the country carefully and promptly attended to.
HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS,
No. 39 Lake street, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.
DRS. BAKER & BUSH
Dental Surgeons.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Office, Ellicott and Masonic street.—Post Office Box 2244
W. H. KENNICOTT,
DENTIST,
Assisted by Dr. John White,
151 LAKE STREET.
E. A. BOGUE, Dentist.
Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H.
oct-1y
W. W. ALLPORT
DENTIST,
and Residence, No. 48 Washington street.
WELCH'S EASTERN
Corner Rooms, No. 89 and 91 Franklin
Chicago, Ill., keeps constantly on hand
assortment of Boots and Shoes and Carriages of all
manufactured to order.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859. NUMBER 88.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
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Chicago, Illinois.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

New Style of Mailing Papers.

Our mail subscribers will hereafter find their names printed on the margin of their respective papers, instead of pencil entries, as heretofore. They will also find the time for which they have paid in advance, indicated on the same label with the name. This new arrangement, we think, will prove of great utility both to subscribers and publishers. It will prevent postmasters from making mistakes in delivering the papers, as the address is perfectly plain and legible. It will keep constantly in the mind of the subscriber exactly when his time is out; and prepare him to promptly renew his subscription. It answers the purpose of a receipt and saves the labor and expense of sending letters acknowledging the reception of remittances. If any mistake is made in the adjustment or giving credit on the books, the little printed strip acts as the margin of the paper will show it, when it can be corrected at once by the mail clerk. This system will obviate the necessity of making some necessity of mailing clubs to our address. Hereafter, when our friends make up a club, let them send in the name of each subscriber, and the paper will be directed to each one separately.

It will be a few days before all of our Daily and Tri-Weekly subscribers will receive printed addresses on their papers.

Hon. John M. Palmer's Appointments.

Hon. John M. Palmer, Republican candidate for Congress, in the Sixth District, will speak on the political topics of the day, at the following time and places:

At WINCHESTER, on Tuesday, Oct 11th.
PETERSBURG, on Wednesday Oct. 12th,
JACKSONVILLE, on Thursday, Oct. 13th,
JERSEYVILLE, on Friday, Oct. 14th,
CARROLLTON, on Saturday, Oct. 15th.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past and previous week, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, were as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Last week.	Prev's Same w'k 1858.	Last week.	Prev's same week.
Flour, bbls.	33,441	39,415	24,597	28,919
Wheat, bu.	548,657	668,162	499,500	579,779
Corn, "	57,000	37,000	4,000	50,000
Oats, "	58,503	84,221	47,879	46,299
Rye, "	2,000	10,000	2,064	11,300
Barley, "	89,216	56,600	12,093	37,189

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store on the 8th inst., compared with the amount in store at the same date during the years 1857 and 1858:

	Oct. 8, 1859.	Oct. 8, 1858.	Oct. 10, 1857.
Flour, bbls	4,229	4,229	4,229
Wheat, "	784,578	784,578	784,578
" Winter, bu.	19,000	19,000	19,000
Corn, "	2,945	2,945	2,945
" White, "	18,887	18,887	18,887
Oats, bu	54,453	158,760	6,480
Rye, bu	5,061		
Barley, bu	67,671		

The Wheat market last week opened dull, on account of unfavorable news from Buffalo and New York; but during the past three days the market has been active and buoyant at an advance of 2c@4c on Spring and 2@3c on Winter. The receipts of Winter during the week have been very light, and shippers find great difficulty in making up cargoes. The following prices of wheat yesterday were: No. 1 White $1.04; No. 1 Red, 97@97c; No. 1 Spring, 80@81c; No. 2 Spring, 77@79c; Rejected 73@74c. Flour, though dull at the beginning of the week, closes active and firm at $3.90@4.25 for Spring Extras, and $3.75@3.80 for choice Spring Superfine. Winter White flour dull and nominal at $4.00@5.50. Rye Flour, $3.25@3.50. Corn scarce and advanced 4c—closing at 38c for No. 1 in store, and 38@39c for Canal afloat. Oats in good demand and advanced 1c during the week to—closing at 30@31c for No. 1 in store. Rye advanced 5c, with a good shipping inquiry—closing at 61@64c for No. 1 in store. Barley quiet at 56c for No. 1, and 46@48c for No. 2. Timothy Seed active and steady at $2.10@2.15. Highwines advanced 1½c—closing at 22c. Hides dull and declined 1@1c. Freights declined 1c—closing at 6½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 10c to Oswego.

"All One Thing or All the Other."

A member of the Board of Education, (to wit, the editor of the Chicago *Times*,) will have it that there is a direct logical connection between a proper estimate of the grain trade of Chicago and a hostility to manufacturers. In his view the one necessarily involves the other; it follows by inevitable and unavoidable sequence. The *Times* is of opinion that a person cannot speak favorably of wheat without grossly villifying iron. We wish to inquire whether the edimonial gentleman has not become a convert to Mr. Lincoln's creed that we must be "all one thing or all the other?"

The Democratic Row-de-dow in Wisconsin.

The Democracy of Wisconsin are all by the ears again, flicking, biting and gouging like madmen. The *cause célè* in the first instance seems to have been Hobart's late speech at Horicon in which he reviewed the Barstow administration in a sort of half-condemnatory, half-apologetic view. Barstow and Gray thereupon fired a straight shot at Hobart, to which that gentleman has not yet replied. But now comes a declaration of war from an unexpected quarter. The Madison *Patriot* (Democratic central organ) opens a heavy battery on the Milwaukee *News for publishing Hobart's speech just as he delivered it!* Says the *Patriot*:—

"That Mr. Hobart intended to say all this reported speech would imply, we do not believe. It was one of those ill considered expressions which often fall from the most careful men in the heat of a debate. For it will be remembered that neither Hobart nor Randall knew that there was a reporter present taking their speeches for publication. The excuses not apply to the editor who procured the report and gave extended publicity to the inconsiderate sentences. Mr. Hobart evidently intended to disclaim any responsibility for an Administration which had passed out of existence, and no member of which was a candidate before the people, and to deny that the acts of either of the Administrations of Barstow or Bashford were in issue in the present campaign.

"All these things Mr. Hobart might have shown from the record, but the interest of the party did not require it, nor did Barstow, Gray and Smith desire it. For the time, was ripe for a popular prejudice against them, and they were content to bide their time and let the public history vindicate their public acts. *Under these circumstances the language of* Mr. Hobart, *was careless and inconsiderate—nothing more—but the publication of those remarks in a Democratic paper was deliberately stupid if not malicious!*"

This means that it was entirely proper for Hobart to go through the State stabbing the Rev. Mr. Barstow in the dark, but the height of impiety for any Democratic editor to publish of it—the old Spartan law of theft which applauded the skillful pick-pocket, and visited penalties only on the maladroit bungler who was found out.

Pike's Peak Gold.

Pike's Peak gold is making its appearance quite freely in this market. A. S. Evans, Esq., purchased yesterday from Mr. Simeon Gray, as the proceeds of two months' labor, five hundred and twenty dollars' worth. Mr. Gray is from near Lansing, Mich. There were some five or six others in his office, having from two hundred to two thousand dollars each. A letter from a reliable source at the mines, now before us, estimates the amount mined daily in the Gregory district at $40,000, and throughout the several districts at $100,000 per day. These mines will ere long begin to tell upon the commercial interests of the West.

Kansas.

The majority for the Wyandott Constitution in Kansas, now reaches 3,000; for the Homestead clause 1,500.

☞ Why should not Chicago have her furnaces blazing with incendiingdiand fires, when Missouri and Wisconsin have their mines of ore waiting shipment by our doors to eastern cities, to come back to us in all manufactured shapes to be purchased by our own people.—*Times.*

Simply because the public policy has preferred to have the "furnace fires" on the other side of the Atlantic. In grasping after the "market of the world" for our cereals, we have "extinguished the fires" of our own furnaces, and utterly failed to secure what we reached after. We have allowed ourselves to be bamboozled with the song of Free Trade, when in fact we have got neither Free Trade nor protection, but an onerous, mischievous tax upon the consumption of the country. The Tariff is not high enough to be of any service to our mechanics, nor low enough to give us the supposed benefits of Free Trade. It is just of the kind to do the least good and the most harm to the farmer and artizan, and general welfare. When will it be changed for the better?

Manufactures—Protective Tariff.

EDITORS *Press and Tribune*:

There is an article in to day's *Times* on "Chicago manufactures," to which I wish to draw your attention. But more particularly I wish I could reach the foolish free-trade adopted citizens of the Democratic party in this city, and the Northwest generally, that I might tell them they are more interested in the establishment and growth of manufactures than any other like number of the community.

In the article alluded to, the editor says: "The establishment of manufactures here on an extensive and varied scale requires capital; it requires more than capital—it requires facilities from the moneyed interests which are now almost exclusively granted to other business, &c., &c."

I would respectfully submit that until we have a tariff that will discriminate in favor of American industry, all our efforts to get up manufactures on a healthy, permanent basis will prove abortive and futile. It appears to me the most suicidal policy to permit the foreign manufacturer, with his pauper labor, to undersell us in our own markets, to an almost unlimited extent. While at the same time, as everybody knows, our able-bodied poor are forced annually to appeal to the *charity* of the public for *alms* to enable them to keep "body and soul together" during the severity and dullness of the usually long winter season. Even at this moment, hundreds of our stoutest and best laborers have gone, are going, or are preparing to go away from this to seek employment in New Orleans, Memphis, or some other Southern city, and in most cases leaving their poor families behind them for the charitable to keep from starving.

This state of things is so monstrous that it needs no exemplification to any thinking mind. But I would earnestly appeal to the laboring man, to the mechanic, the merchant, the banker, aye, and to the real estate owner, too, whether it would not be politic to bring to bear, even at this eleventh hour, their united sovereign influence upon the Congress of the United States for a prompt and satisfactory revision of the tariff.

GLENDALOUGH.

David C. Broderick.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, 5th.)

Mr. Broderick has struck down in the fullness of his powers, and in the morning of his usefulness. Though but recently awakened to the interest and importance of the "irrepressible conflict" whereof our Union is the arena, the Slavery Propaganda had no more determined and hardly a more effective antagonist. Though beaten in the recent contest, he had four years yet to serve in the Senate—time enough, perhaps, to retrieve his fortune and redeem his State. For this he would have labored with a resolution and courage that would have deserved success, if they did not command it. But he was master of his destruction, and could hardly have avoided that fate. Had Terry fallen, Denver would probably have challenged him next, and Gwin or Latham third. He was never married, and leaves no kin-folk to lament his untimely death. We presume Gov. Weller will accure his seat in the Senate, unless Judge Terry should—Calhoun-like—succeed in pounce of Gov. Marcy's celebrated axiom that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished."

California is henceforth a submissive satrapy of the Slave Power—as reliable so as Arkansas or Florida—more so than Missouri or Texas. Her delegates at Charleston will sustain any platform and any nominee that the Oligarchy may prescribe; and her four electoral votes will be given for slave-trader Lamar, or any other Union-hating fire-eater, in whose name she should secure the nomination. A gallant minority will struggle against such degradation, but (for the present) struggle in vain; and if the slaveholders mean ever to press the legalization of their "peculiar institution" within her borders, now is their time. Hitherto, Slavery in California has been upheld by the decisions of Judges a majority of which was truly though jestingly said to have held the scales of Justice even by giving "a dollar to the white man and a negro to the South." Henceforth, the South may take law, negro, and all. "And this, too, shall pass away."

In social life, Mr. Broderick was one of the most exemplary men that could be found in any country. No clergyman, no philanthropist, however pronounced the score of godliness, did feel more so than Mr. B. He was never known to enter a gambling den or house of ill-fame; and in business transactions or personal dealings, his word was relied on as implicitly as though he had entered into the most solemn written obligations for their performance. For these traits of character Mr. B. was a great favorite, and among no class of persons was he stronger than with the clergymen of all denominations, who looked upon him as a strictly moral man.

A Distressing Accident—Three Persons Drowned.

About dusk on Saturday evening, Mr. Henry W. Hasbrouck, of the firm of Kenyon & Hasbrouck, foreign business in Park Place, in this city, while crossing the North River, in a small boat, from Iona Island, the residence of Dr. Grant, his brother-in-law, at Peekskill, was run down by the steamboat Thomas Powell, and drowned. There were three of Dr. Grant's workmen on the boat, two of whom also lost their lives. The third, named James Rennison, was rescued, though badly injured, having been struck by the steamer's wheels. As soon as it became known that the steamer had run over the boat, the captain ordered the engines to be reversed, and, aided by his crew, did all in his power to rescue Mr. Hasbrouck and his companion.—*N. Y. Tribune, 10th.*

Railroad Rolling Stock at Fairs.

A new feature is being inaugurated at Fairs when the Railroad companies come forward with their rolling stock, and place their engines and cars in competition. Among the attractions at the National Fair in this city were the contributions from the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroads. To several of these we at the time devoted some space as was their due. In all such cases in this railroad age, the rolling stock submitted comes to less than the same extent as formerly from the great manufactories, and general car-shops.

When the lines were new it was necessary that their rolling stock be sought from the general manufacturers, and Eastern built cars and locomotives formed the first outfit on all the roads. On the greater and more important thoroughfares a new and succeeding era has dawned. The railroad repair shops have become the Locomotive and Car building works. The master mechanic has in his charge not merely the restoring and rejuvenating the rolling stock from the vicissitudes of daily use but also and more notably the creating new and improved styles and classes.

Thus the appearance and utility of the cars and engines, and the general progressiveness which marks them in construction, has come to be a part of railway management and the pride of railway managers. The Illinois Central Railway Company in this city, are an instance of this kind. The Michigan Central have a road entirely and splendidly equipped, from their own shop, at Detroit. The Michigan Southern at Adrian and at Laporte, have very extensive establishments. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad management is also of the same progressive class, with a specialty which it is successfully working to the advantage of all the roads; we refer, of course, to their extensive experiments, and now almost exclusive adoption of *coal burning engines.*

We are here referring only to roads that have been represented at late Fairs, and are aware that any list on any other basis, will comprise all our leading roads.

When, therefore, the Railroad Managers come up from their own shops with their rolling stock of their own manufacture, it has quite another import and value, than if they merely submitted stock drawn from a common and foreign source.

We are led into this subject by coupling the features referred to in our late National Fair with the same reproduced in character at the recent State Fair in Detroit. The rule of that Society very properly limits the premiums to manufactures within the State. The Michigan Southern were on hand with some superb stock from their Adrian and Laporte shops. The Michigan Central Railroad shops at Detroit were also represented, and the following awards were won by these noble thoroughfares.

AWARDS AT DETROIT.

Best passenger locomotive the manufacture of Michigan workshops, Michigan Southern Railroad, Joshua R. G. Hope, silver medal.

Best freight locomotive of Michigan manufacture, Mich. Cen. R. R. Co., silver medal.

Best and most economical mail car of Michigan make, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R. Co. silver medal.

Best and most commodious sleeping car, Michigan make, Mich. Central R R Co., silver medal.

Best car for excursion, Michigan make, Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Co., diploma.

Best Drover's sleeping car, Michigan make, Mich. Central R R Co., silver medal.

A portion of the stock entered by the Mich. Southern R. R. was ruled out, because made at Laporte, Indiana. Of their contributions the twelve wheel passenger car which took the silver medal, was pronounced by all a most perfect and admirable specimen of workmanship combining every modern improvement, and possessing new features of much value and convenience.

It is a noticeable fact too that the march of improvement in car building is not confined to study of luxury for first class passengers, but that leading roads like the Michigan Central are paying honor and intelligent attention to the needs and comfort of those horned and hoofed wayfarers, and their bristled and woolly companions in travel, as well as their friends the drovers. With this view the silver medals for the M. C. R. R. cars that cover these two classes are well won.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY EXCURSION.—We are not surprised from the nature of the attraction held out, that the liberal managers of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, who propose to-day, the formal opening of their newly completed road, find their facilities for the transportation of guests fully taxed.

On the train that will leave the depot in this city at 9 A. M. to-day, there will be few vacant seats, at the tables at eating stations on the route few vacant chairs, and at the stopping places for the night a large exhanstive run on sleeping facilities.

On the part of the managers of the road nothing has been or will be spared to secure the utmost smoothness of operation in all points, and with a little philosophy exercised by the excursionists, each in their own behalf, the pressure and minor disadvantages of a crowd will themselves become attractions and lend the occasion a charm.

We have before given the programme proposed for the excursion, and it only remains thus to wish the Railroad Company and its guests a successful excursion and safe return, and leave our readers to await the notes of one of our editorial corps who assuredly will "join the expedition."

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—The man Abelle whose house on Erie street was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon last, has been arrested charged with having set fire to the same to obtain an insurance of $700.

The lot upon which the house stands is owned by Van H. Higgins, Esq., who furnished Abelle with the money to build the house, taking a mortgage on the same. Abelle has never paid any money on the house, and about three months since, was notified by Higgins to leave the premises. Three weeks ago Abelle got the house insured for $700, and immediately assigned the policy to his brother-in-law, Lehman.

A day or two previous to the fire, Abelle enquired of Hettinger, his next door neighbor, if he was insured, and receiving a negative reply, advised him to do it. On Sunday, while Mrs. Hirsch, who lived up stairs, was absent, leaving no fire in her stove, the house was tigqily closed up, and set on fire from below.

The prisoner was brought before Justice Akin in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. The case is continued to to-day.

Masonic Correspondence.

The following correspondence recently passed between the undersigned. It will be as grateful to the recipients as it is creditable to the donors.

W. B. EGAN, Esq. Master of Cleveland Lodge.

DEAR SIR:—Learning of the misfortune of your Lodge, in losing all their furniture in the late fire, you will please accept the enclosed check for $50, which you will present to the Lodge in our name. Hoping you may soon again be ready for work.

We remain yours,
EGAN, BRO. & DRAKE,
Tremont House.
CHICAGO, Oct. 8, '59.

Chicago, Oct. 6, '59.

MESSRS. EGAN, BRO. & DRAKE, Tremont House.

GENTLEMEN:—It affords me much pleasure to obey the instructions of Cleveland Lodge, and acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 6th inst., enclosing your generous donation of $50. This is a practical manifestation of sympathy, and again demonstrates the proverbial generosity of your house. Our loss was severe, but such an evidence of esteem is ample remuneration.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
W. M. EGAN, W. M.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Our readers will do well to bear in mind the line of the old nursery jingle,

"The beggars have come to town,"

and be on the alert to guard against imposition and fraud. In a few weeks, even more numerously than now, hundreds who have been leading an idle and not very gay butterfly life will swarm into all areas, and at all back doors, in search first of alms, but always with an eye out for whatever may turn up.

A woman, with a baby and a little girl, went into a house on Buffalo street last week, with a pitiful story of want, and while the family were getting something to relieve her pretended necessities, she sent the little girl away with a bundle under her shawl, containing a new pair of pants.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Read the statement below made by Prof. E. N. Kent, Chemist, New York. Then call and get a bottle of Kent's Coral Lamp at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 South Clark street.

To produce the same amount of light as from one gallon of Kerosene Oil at $1.50, will require—

4 gallons Burning Fluid, at 75c	$6 00
2¾ gallons of Sperm Oil, at $1.50	4 12½
2¾ gallons of Lard Oil, at 75c	2 06
2¾ gallons of Whale Oil, at 75c	2 06
18 lb's candle of Sperm Candles, at 35c	6 30
18 lb's candle of Stearine Candles, at 15c	2 70

☞ Lamps altered and repaired. oct12-4t

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The subscriber has the agency for Q. C. Paoli & Co.'s superior Cologne Spirits, Pure Spirits and Alcohol.

These goods were awarded first premiums at the World's Fair, held in New York, 1853, and to the late U. S. Agricultural Fair.

Liquor dealers will find these goods a desideratum for its purity, uniformity and mildness—preferable to any other in mixing with fine imported liquors.

Always on hand and sold at lowest market prices. Apply to

LEWIS J. MAGNUSSON,
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oct12-6t

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DIED.

Monday, Oct. 10th, MINNIE M. NORTON, aged 2½ years, daughter of Jerome Nelson and Mary M. Tuttle.

Funeral at 10o'clock, Thursday, at No. 27 Washington street. Friends of the family are invited.

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No. 216.....Kinzie Street.....No. 216
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Cash paid for Rags. jy12-6m-3267

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And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 7,000 reams Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
Together with Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 bales Mather's celebrated Rock and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh13 ☞ Cash paid for Rags. 23

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(Le's Howe & Co.)
Planters and Dealers in
OYSTERS.
Oysters in Kegs and Cans packed and shipped to all parts of the country at the
Lowest Wholesale Prices.
Orders addressed to Elliott & Deming, Fair Haven, Conn., or Detroit, Mich., will be promptly attended to.
E. A. ELLIOTT, Detroit, Mich.
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OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS!!
Having made permanent arrangements for a regular daily supply of
HOWE'S CELEBRATED
Baltimore and Norfolk Oysters,
which, having been planted several years since, are now of incomparable size and flavor, I am ready to fill all orders from the Trade or Families, at the
Oyster Depot, No. 70 State street,
opposite Garrett Block.
☞ Country orders solicited and promptly attended to
sep29-1m365 T. E. SPAIDS, Agent.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.....OYSTERS.
I shall be on hand at an early day, as usual, with the best of Can, Keg, and Shell Oysters. Wholesale and Retail. Orders attended to.
oct3-s416-1m S. T. HINCKLEY, 80 State st.

BY TELEGRAPH,

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The election in this city passed off quietly to-day. It is stated that annoying mistake was made in the tickets of the "People's Party." Tickets folded for one part of the city were sent to another district, and vice versa, and a large number of them were voted before the mistake was discovered. The Representative and Senatorial tickets thus polled out of their proper districts will be lost.

PHILADELPHIA.—Returns from the various City Wards render itevident that the opposition ticket has received large majorities. Mann for District Attorney is elected by nearly 3000.

ALLEGHANY Co.—Pittsburg election passed off quietly. Vote small—about two-thirds of an average. About thirty districts heard from indicate a majority for the Republican State ticket of about 3000. The Republican candidates on County ticket also elected by smaller majorities.

YORK Co., Thomas Seckran's majority in the borough of York is 56, a gain of 90 since last fall, when the Democratic majority in York County was 587.

MONTGOMERY Co.—Conshohocken — Messrs. Cochran and Keim, opposition candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, have 82 majority in the brough. This is a loss of 170 for the Opposition, as compared with the the vote of last fall for Congress.

LANCASTER County—The People's State ticket had a majority of 500 in this city. The vote cast is lighter than it had been at any election for many years.

The President left for Washington this evening.

ERIE Co.—Erie City—Laird, Anti-Lecompton Assembly, has 92 majority; Cochrane, Auditor General, Republican, 53 majority; Keim, Surveyor General, Rep., majority.

BLAIR Co.—Altoona—Hall, the Peoples candidate for State Senator, gains largely, as far as heard from over Blairs vote for Congress last year, when the latter carried the county by over 200.

CUMBERLAND County—Mechanisburg, Cochran's majority here is 58, and Keim's 57. Irwin has 108.

DAUPHIN County—Harrisburg Cochrane's majority in Harrisburg District is 165. Dauphin county elects the whole Republican ticket.

Ohio.

SUMMIT Co.—4 towns, 183 Republican majority.

LORAINE Co.—6 towns, 767 Republican majority.

SANDUSKY Co.—2 towns, 116 Republican majority. Sandusky City, 145. Democratic majority.

LAKE Co.—8 towns, 76 Republican majority.

MONTGOMERY Co.—The entire Republican ticket is elected in Montgomery County—1 Republican Senator and 7 Republican Representatives.

ASHTABULA Co.—Astabula township, Republican majority 202, a gain of 84.

HAMILTON Co.—Democratic majority about 1000.

Fairfield Co.—Lancaster, Dennison, (rep.) 845; Kanney, (dem.) 25; a Republican gain.

LICKING Co.—Two towns, Democratic majority 136; Democratic gain of 16.

ALLEN Co.—Four townships give 400 Republican majority.

HURON Co.—One town, 130 Democratic majority.

PICKAWAY Co.—Circleville gives 16 Democratic majority for Representatives.

PERRY Co.—Democratic majority in the county, gives a Republican gain of 490 over Chase's vote. Middlebury, Republican majority 135.

Iowa.

BURLINGTON—This city gives a majority of 135 for Dodge (Dem.) for Governor.

DUBUQUE Co.—The Democratic ticket has a majority in Julien township of 450.

DUBUQUE CITY—It is impossible to obtain the vote for Governor until to-day.

Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 11.—Brown's official majority for Governor of the State is 20,000.

The *Courier's* special to the *Herald* despatch states that the fever is increasing at Houston, Texas, and there were nine cases at the hospital on New Orleans during last week. There was no fever at Galveston.

Election Riot in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 11.—The charter election was held here to-day. There was some skirmishing in the outer wards. In the 6th ward, about dark, a fight occurred at a polls where the lights were put out, during which the polls were closed for half an hour.

The vote was the largest ever polled at a charter election here.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The business of the U. S. Court of Claims is suspended, owing to the absence of Judge Loring, who is detained home by sickness. Opinions are ready to be delivered in all unfinished cases heretofore argued—perhaps 150 of them.

The Government is satisfied that the yacht Wanderer is the only vessel which has landed Africans on our coast, but with a view to prevent any further violation the most stringent efforts have been and will continue to be made to intercept any such cargoes destined for the United States.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington to-day with greatly improved health. All the members of the Cabinet are now here.

The Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Smith, entered upon the duties of his office to-day.

Letcher, Governor elect of Virginia is recovering from a protracted sickness.

Heenan wants to Fight Morrissey again.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Heenan, the Benicia Boy publishes the following card: "New York, Oct. 10, 1859.—I have been informed through

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859.

MR. BRODERICK AGAIN.

We give place to considerable matter in this issue of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, concerning the life, character and dying moments of the late Senator Broderick. We can easily understand how Mr. Broderick's friends should become very warmly attached to him, and hence we are willing to accept the vindication of his character addressed to us by a personal acquaintance, and printed in another column, with little or no modification. Yet the question will arise in reasoning minds—if Mr. B. knew that the slavery propagandists were bent upon taking his life, why did he expose himself to their fire? It will not do to say that the act of refusing a challenge might endanger his influence, when it is manifest that the acceptance of it endangers life, and that only in the rarest instances does a man's death give an impetus to the principle which he represents. That Broderick is essentially a martyr to his anti-slavery impulses is no doubt true. But the defence of his last act must be found in the deficiencies of his early education, and in his long association with fighting men, rather than in a well-balanced view of the advantages to right principle, likely to be secured by standing up to be shot at.

Perhaps the commonly received opinion of Mr. Broderick, up to the time of his betrayal by Gwin, may be incorrect. As already expressed in these columns, it means that he carried the system of using money for political advancement to the extent of utterly squandering his large fortune before he obtained his seat in the Senate. Common people called it bribery and corruption. But his friends allege that his position in the Democratic party as the antagonist of fire-eating gang led by Gwin, Weller and Latham, was such that nothing but money could overthrow them—that the fact of his money being used to advance his own interest goes for nothing when we consider that *he* was the representative man of the free-soil Democracy of California and that *his* success was the success of the free soil principle. That the practice of bribing men to do right when other means failed was followed by William of Orange, and has ever been defended by the liberal historians and statesmen of England. That the devil must be fought with fire, etc., etc. We are not sufficiently familiar with California politics to pass judgment either on the alleged necessities of Broderick's position or on the rectitude of his motives in employing those agencies. It must be conceded, however, that he was the perpetual eyesore to the slavery propagandists of California. He fought manfully against the scheme of dividing California and erecting a slave State in the southern half of the free commonwealth. He labored earnestly to defeat the Chinese coolie scheme of semi-servitude. He was so great a thorn in the side of the fire eating clan that they labored assiduously to compass his death, not only in the present instance, but more than once heretofore. It added not a little to the chagrin of such drawing-room knights as Gwin and Weller to know that their successful foe, a few years before, was captain of a fire company in New York.

Yet it will not answer to charge the Republicans of California, as the San Francisco *Times* seems disposed to do, with dereliction of duty because they did not join the Broderick party. He believed, or pretended to believe in the Cincinnati platform; they, in a wholly different creed. If he was laboring for free soil principles, his weapons were of a sort which Republicans could not use without an abandonment of their self respect and a separation from their party in the Atlantic States. Perhaps a question equally to the point would be, Why did not Mr. Broderick join the Republicans? The answer is that he could not carry the questionable material, which obeyed him inside the Democratic party, into the Republican camp. But this is no time for criminations. We leave the subject with deep sorrow for the untimely end of David C. Broderick.

THE WAR OF THE ROSES.

Attorney-General Black has written a reply to Douglas' Wooster (Ohio) speech. It will be recollected that, upon the appearance of Black's review of the copyright essay, Douglas flew into a towering passion, and called the Attorney-General a liar and a rascal! He charged him with advocating the doctrine, that "all the States of the Union may confiscate private property"—a doctrine which he denounced "as a most wicked and dangerous heresy." Black comes back on the small giant with what he calls an "Appendix" to his former "Observations."

Regarded from an impartial standpoint, it must be conceded that Black has demolished Douglas worse than pugilist Price "licked" bruiser Kelly, the other day, in Canada. It is a square and fair knock-down, breaking several ribs, and otherwise putting Douglas *hors de combat*. It is said that Stephen A. is preparing a rebutter to the rejoinder; but it will not, probably, avail him. Black is, very clearly, an overmatch for him; he is longer in reach, a much heavier hitter, spars elegantly, counters scientifically, and in every respect is the superior pugilist. Douglas is probably entitled to the "belt" among the Democratic "light weights;" but he is no match at all against a "heavy weight," such as Jerry Black. Douglas' backers, trainers and bottle-holders are to blame for allowing their champion to be pitted against a fighter so much his superior in strength, wind, and condition.

We have looked in vain for the appearance of the "Observations" or "Appendix" in the columns of the *Times*. Why are these important Democratic documents excluded from papers professing to be Democratic? The *Times* claims not only to be a Democratic paper, but the *organ* of the party in Illinois. Judge Black is the Democratic Attorney General of the United States. His official standing in the party is certainly as high as that of Douglas himself. He comes from a much larger State, and he is certainly entitled to respect and consideration at the hands of all professing Democrats. There is a wide and serious difference of opinion among Democrats on a vital political question. The exact point of difference between them is this: Douglas holds that the Constitution recognizes property in man, and that a slaveholder may legally carry his human chattels into a territory; but the territorial legislature may by a lawful process of "unfriendly legislation" pers cute his slave property out of it: in other words that a squatter Legislature" may legally exclude slaves from where they have a lawful right to be."

Black, on the other hand, while agreeing with Douglas that the Constitution regards negroes merely as property, contends that "no such power is vested in a territorial legislature, and that those who desire to confiscate "private property of any kind must wait until they get a constitutional convention or "the machinery of a State government into "their hands," and, in support of this proposition, he argues that a territorial government "is merely provisional and temporary, that it "is the creature of Congress, and may be "changed, suspended or repealed at the pleasure of Congress;" while Douglas claims that it is "entitled to the same measure of "rights, privileges and immunities of local self "government as a sovereign State."

Douglas devotes *thirty-eight* pages of fine print, in Harpers' Magazine to prove that his side of the question is right, and that of the President and his faction wrong. The *Times* published in full, with editorial laudations, this copy-right argument of its chief. Black replied, defending the other side of the issue, in a calm, well-tempered article. But the *Times* refused to copy it. Douglas rejoined to Black's criticism in a strain of ill-tempered, furious invective, in his Wooster speech, which the *Times* copied with alacrity. Black now puts in a rebutter, which the *Times* again declines to insert!

Why does it act in this unfair and one-sided manner, on an open question upon which its party are divided in opinion? Is it not a tacit confession that Douglas has been sadly worsted in his encounter with the law adviser of the Government? Can its conduct spring from any motive but cowardice? It is evident that it dare not trust the two arguments before its democratic readers. The Chicago *Herald* offers to publish Douglas' copy-right essay, if the *Times* will reciprocate by printing the reply of Judge Black. This is certainly fair, and the refusal to accept, on the part of the *Times*, is an additional proof of cowardice and confession that its champion has been vanquished. But the puzillanimous course of the *Times* will do its chief more mischief than would have followed from a prompt and bold publication of the "Observations" and "Appendix." The rank and file of Douglas' followers will be led to suspect that there is a screw loose in the machinery of the "great principle," and this apprehension will lead many of them to hunt up and peruse the document which the *Times* is so much afraid to publish. And here they will discover among other dangerous things that Mr. Black's side of the argument is strong enough to make its way without the aid of bar-room epithets and profane swearing—that the Attorney-General has as much the advantage of the Senator in candor and the attributes of a well-bred gentleman as in his correct deductions from the Cincinnati Platform and the Dred Scott decision. They will find the rule to hold good that it is only the worst cause which requires billingsgate to give it currency.

The Elections Two Years Ago.

OHIO.

The vote for Governor of Ohio, two years ago, was as follows:

Chase, Republican	160,541
Von Trump, American	10,125—170,674
Payne, Democrat	159,200
Opposition majority	11,474

Chase over Payne, 1,481.

Hamilton County voted as follows:

Payne, Democrat	11,803
Chase, Republican	8,707
Von Trump, American	2,196
Payne over Chase, 3,145; over both, 949.	

IOWA.

The result two years ago in Iowa, for Governor was as follows:

Lowe, Republican	43,181
Samuels, Democrat	41,997
Republican majority	2,184

MINNESOTA.

At the Gubernatorial election in Minnesota in 1857, the result was certified by the Democratic canvassers as follows:

Sibley, Democrat	12,790
Ramsey, Republican	17,850
Sibley's majority	260

Several thousand votes were ruled out for alleged informalities, which, if counted, would have elected Mr. Ramsey.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The vote for Governor in 1857 stood:

Wilmot, Republican	146,136
Haistetter, American	28,195—174,986
Packer, Democrat	168,647
Democratic majority	14,619

We apprehend the Democratic majority was not so large yesterday.

WISCONSIN.

A fierce election will take place in Wisconsin on Nov. 3. At the last gubernatorial election held in 1857, resulted as follows:

Randall, Republican	45,009
Cross, Democrat	44,941
Randall's majority	115

It will be seen how closely the parties were balanced in four of these States; Chase, of Ohio, being elected by only 1481, Lowe by 2151, Randall by 115, and Sibley, Dem., by 240. The elections yesterday may also have been close.

PERSONAL.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that quite a large number of the members elect of the new Congress propose to eschew hotel life and keep their own houses. Half of the Senators live in this way while at Washington. Messrs. Dawes, Buffinton, and Gooch, of the Massachusetts delegation, have together taken a fine house.

—Prof. Coe, the balloonist, while getting his balloon from a tree at Rome, N. Y., fell from the tree, a distance of seventy feet, and was severely, but probably not fatally injured.

—A rencounter occurred on the 29th ult., at Atlanta, Ga., between Dr. R. W. Craver and J. M. Powers, in which the former was shot three times.

—Dr. Rossvally, of New Orleans, who wished to re-open the dead body of Dr. Graham, into which he alleged his ring had fallen, but accepted the value of the lost jewel as a compromise, and was arrested for obtaining money under false pretences, has been acquitted.

—Grace Greenwood, of Philadelphia, has prepared several interesting lectures, and is prepared to attend to all calls from literary associations during the coming lecture season.

—W. J. Lane, the New York Fulton Bank defrauding Clerk, was taken before Justice Osborn on the 6th for examination. His counsel contended that Mr. Lane "behind the counter of the Bank, keeping his individual account with it, was in the same position as any other customer, and that the money on a credit established, and in receiving it, was in the position of simply having made an overdraft."—There had been no decision on the points made by defendant's Counsel.

—The Springfield *Republican* don't believe in the legacy of ever half a million dollars to W. W. Walker, Jr., of the Columbia, S. C., *Courant*. It says Walker's a silly adventurer, who seeks to get a rich wife by advertising, and that story is made to suit his brags. Some of our Yankee girls have had considerable sport in corresponding with him, in reply to his advertisement.

—The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, a colored minister of New York, writes a letter to the *Evening Post*, in which he complains of the remarks which have appeared in various papers depreciating an increase of the negro population. He concludes with the following prophecy:

According to the unalterable laws of God and nature, the whole American continent will be peopled with a colored race. This would have already been the case had it not been for the rapid increase of foreign emigration. Every year "Caucasians" are becoming darker, and "negroes" are becoming whiter. In "six hundred years" uniformity of complexion in this country will render quarrels and fears unnecessary on this question. "Six hundred years" hence, slavery, with all its long train of evils, will have been forgotten. Before that time the great idea of the American Revolution, "that it is a self-evident truth that all men are created equal," &c., will be better understood and better practised than it is now.

POLITICAL.

Nine American papers in the State of New York have denounced Brooks' Utica mongrel ticket, and what are left, including Brooks' own paper, give it but a feeble support.

—The American State Committee of Massachusetts, at a meeting a few days since, voted that it was inexpedient to make nominations for State officers. There was a large attendance, and the conclusions of the Committee were nearly unanimous.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says the Anti-Lecompton Democracy of New Jersey appear to be fully satisfied with the platform of the late Democratic State Convention, and will support Gen. Wright, the Democratic nominee for Governor. So we suppose the fight in New Jersey will be between Republicanism, pure and simple, and an united Democracy.

—A good thing is told of one of the Massachusetts delegates chosen to the Charleston Convention last week. He thanked the district Convention for the honor he had received, and solemnly promised that, *if elected*, he would endeavor, to the best of his humble ability, to discharge the duties of the highly responsible station for which he was a *candidate!* He evidently had about as definite an idea of the character of the office he had received as a horse has of the Hoosac Tunnel.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* has a long letter from their correspondent "Hampton" on the "Next Presidency." The writer argues himself into the following conclusions:

"Now, from the expression of opinion in the extreme Southern States, there seems to be little doubt that the nomination of Douglas will be followed by the withdrawal of a portion of the Southern Democracy and the nomination of another candidate upon an ultra platform; and then the success of the Charleston ticket would be endangered in that section which is now the main reliance of the party. The case, then, stands as follows: Henry A. Wise is certain to sweep the South, and may carry several of the Northern States; Stephen A. Douglas will divide the South, and yet be beaten in his own section by the Black Republicans, who control every State in which Douglas delegates will be chosen to the Convention. Popular as Mr. Douglas may be in his own wing of the party, we think, that until his friends have shown their ability to redeem a single Northern State from the hands of the Black Republicans, they have no right to press his nomination."

☞ The vote on the new Constitution in Douglas County, Kansas, was as follows:

For Convention	1,314
Against do	525

It was a straight party vote.

The Late Senator Broderick.

A VINDICATION OF HIS CHARACTER.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In your remarks in this morning's PRESS AND TRIBUNE respecting the late duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry, at San Francisco, California, it appears to me that you fail to do justice to the lamented Broderick; although your estimate of his character may be the popular one, it is far from correct. Mr. Broderick has no doubt been the "best abused" man in the country for several years past, and so much has been said against him by his enemies, that it is not at all singular that the public should get an erroneous impression of the man. For several years while Senator Broderick was engaged in that desperate political struggle which resulted in his elevation to the U. S. Senate, I had the honor of an intimate personal and political acquaintance with him, and now that he has fallen a victim to that fearful vengeance which in his State pursues all lovers of freedom, I cannot resist the impulse of testifying to his merit.

While I am no apologist for the practice of dueling, I can well understand how a law-maker even, may be compelled in that State to yield to a practice, which is established in a custom so inexorable that it overrides all law. Strange as it may seem, the man who there fails to acknowledge the so-called code of honor, loses all *moral* force of position, he becomes a hissing and a byword, and is at once stripped of influence and position.

Mr. Broderick was a man possessed of a high order of talent; as a legislator in the early history of the State, and as President of the State Senate, he was noted for both ability and skill; and latterly in the U. S. Senate during the brief period he was there, he exhibited talents which marked him as a rising man. His speech in reply to *Hadell* Hammond was a manly, outspoken exposition of the fallacies of the argument of that fire-eating individual, who no doubt will remember the scathing castigation he received on that occasion from the talented young Senator from California. He acted almost uniformly in support of principles and measures dear to the great masses of the North, and always in opposition to the policy of James Buchanan, in his efforts to further the interests of Southern institutions. Senator Broderick has always been on the side of freedom, and not from interested motives, but in obedience to the impulses of his great heart.

Although nominally a Democrat, he was emphatically a *free soil* Democrat in his sympathies. Almost as soon as California was admitted into the Union with her free constitution, efforts were made by prominent Southern politicians in that State to introduce slavery in some form or other.

The system of "Coolie labor" was resorted to; contracts were made with parties in China to furnish large numbers of Coolies, on contracts for a long term of years, at the nominal wages of six cents per day, and the State was about being flooded with that kind of servile labor, when Broderick, true to his instincts, denounced the whole system as being only slavery in another form; throttled the monster at once by procuring the passage of measures declaring all such contracts void, and inflicting penalties for landing Coolies under them. He bitterly opposed and finally was instrumental in procuring the repeal of a State law which authorized the owners of slaves brought into the State prior to the adoption of the Constitution to remove them within a prescribed time, and subject them again to servitude in the State from whence they came. That law was the first legislative recognition of the principles of the Dred Scott case. He denounced it then as an outrage, and after it had received the sanction of the Supreme Court of the United States he still declared the *obiter dicta* of no binding force, and condemned it with all the strong emphasis of his earnest nature. He has always been opposed to the efforts of the Slavocracy to divide the State of California, and introduce Slavery into the southern portion of it, and his opposition has been of that strong, determined character, which has provoked the most bitter hostility of the whole slave-driving crew. He has been the man most hated and feared by them; they have sought to compass his death in many ways and have at last succeeded. He was feared by them as the great obstacle to their machinations; he could neither be intimidated by their threats nor corrupted by bribes. If his course had been dictated by interested motives, he might long ago have reached the goal of his ambition by betraying the interests of freedom. It is well known by all who are conversant with California politics, that his was the great leading mind that directed and fostered the Free Soil elements in that State. Long before the Republican party had an existence, or before Colonel Baker, or any other man more prominent in the Republican ranks in California, had taken their present position, Broderick opposed, with all his power, the efforts of the Slavery Extensionists in that direction; and now that he has fallen his place cannot soon be supplied, for the reason that such bold, true men as he, are not easily found in the ranks of politicians. If found, it will be many years before they can possibly get his position. In fact, it may be truly said, that in that State

"Freedom shrieked when *Broderick* fell."

His opposition to the Lecompton measures was no new-born zeal, generated by his rupture with James Buchanan, but was the natural prompting of a steady purpose, which had existed him from the first. No living man can point to the occasion when Mr. Broderick acted on the side of the slave power; he was always known as its implacable enemy; he has long been a doomed man, and the wonder is that he had not been slain before. His death was undoubtedly the result of a preconcerted plan to kill him at the close of the recent canvass. If he had escaped Terry, Gwin, or some other blood-thirsty enemy, would have called him to the field.

You speak of his personal qualities as being such that "none would care to imitate them." I must believe that you are misinformed in regard to them, for he was distinguished for his manliness, true courage, integrity, benevolence, devotion to his friends, gentlemanly bearing and morality, notwithstanding he has had the reputation of being different from these. Those who knew him best can testify that he was all I have represented. He was guilty of none of the vices that were winked at by the fashionable men of his day, and his whole life was one well worthy of imitation. All the stories in respect to his rowdyism or connection with gambling institutions while in California, are well known to be base slanders. Doubtless he had his faults, but they were not of a glaring character, and were greatly overshadowed by his good qualities.

I have said this much, that honor may be given where it belongs, and that a true friend of freedom should have his meed of praise, although fighting under colors different from our own. J. T. H.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1859.

The Dying Senator.

[From the San Francisco Times, Sept. 18.]

All day yesterday, the sandy road between the city and the residence of Mr. Haskell, where the wounded man lay pleading in his pain, was passed over by hurrying wheels and patient plodding feet. In quick succession the messages came into town, and anxious crowds scanned the repeated and ever-changing bulletins, and many a heart beat with alternate emotions of hope and fear, as the opinions of reliable physicians passed from mouth to mouth. Rarely, if ever, has San Francisco been so constantly on the tip-toe of expectation and suspense, and never has it been more firmly held to its post, and fought them at every position.

It is well known that in the times of the old Whig party it was in California but "another name for a Southern party." Its candidates were uniformly Southern pro-slavery men, and a strong effort was made to render the Democratic party equally servile to Southern leaders. And so it would have become but for Mr. Broderick. He stood up for the people of the North, and the party accordingly divided into the Northern and Southern factions. When the Know Nothing party was established here it was as intensely pro-slavery as ever had been the Whig party, and until the year 1856 there was no other party, or faction of a party, claiming to have any regard for the rights of Northern people in this State, or being anything above the servile tools and sycophants of Southern politicians, when Broderick came forward. He stood by the North. He stood by the people who loved freedom and hated slavery. He was their champion, their leader; and for years he is hunted with all the vindictive hate and bloodthirstiness of a bloodhound by the cut-throat politicians of the South, until, to seal their victory over him in the late election, they have tried to take his life and forever silence an opposition which they feared.

In many of the qualities that go to make up a great man, Mr. Broderick was without a peer in the United States. His administrative powers were of an order never excelled. His field for the exercise of them was the worst possible, it being only as a party leader that he was ever enabled to show his power. But who could ever easily found in the whole section

Medicines, &c.

HE BEDRUGGED AND
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"ALCOHOLIC DRINKS"
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rties' Lond n Cordial Gin,
ttled under Imp of the British Govern
nely flavored (unlike any other Gin) with some
valuable restoratives of the
VEGETABLE KINGDOM,
s the most healthy beverage extant.
ndment physicians of Europe and America, not
mend its use by the hale and hearty, but prescribe
ition where a stimulant is required,
e sex will find it not only a pleasant
CORDIAL.
ard2-1y

F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH
and French Day and Boarding School for Young
Ladies, No. 163 and 165 Clark street, corner of Eric. This
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the best schools in the East. The number of pupils is limi-
ited.
For particulars and references see circular, which may be
obtained at the institution, or at S. C. Griggs & Co., Lake
st., n. No. 39 and 41.
The next Term will begin on Tuesday, September 20th.
au25-eod3m

BRYANT & STRATTON'S
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Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany,
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SNOW'S SEMINARY—No. 275
Huron street, North Division. The 20th school year
will commence Monday, September 6th, 1858. Main
Female Department separate. Prices of tuition having
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au20-m&Th-2m O. T. SNOW, Principal.

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MANUFACTURER OF
MASON & HAMLIN'S MODEL MELODEON,
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Jerome Dermody's Catalogue of Musical Publications,
IMPORTER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL MERCHANDIZE.
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PIANOS TO RENT.
The highest price paid for old Pianos in exchange for new.
H. M. H. respectfully announces to the public, that he
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reliable houses in the East (in the manufacture of Piano
Fortes, Melodeons, and the publication of Music), for the
exclusive agency, in this State, for the sale of all small ar-
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Halls, Forms, can be rented at 45 Lake street, in the large
room Front Rock. ja15-b96-1y

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promptly executed by addressing
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Have no equal. This we can prove to any one who will
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The First Premium
Over all others at hundreds of
Fairs throughout the United States
Also, the Premium
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common spools, do the coarsest and finest work, 32 stitch a
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NOISELESS, and are neatly finished. The same Machine
will
Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather & Embroider,
and is easily learned from our printed directions.
Samples, Circulars and Cut sent on receipt of stamp.
We are also sole agents for the celebrated STAR.
Country Gitt $30, $35 and $35 Sewing Ma-
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Thousands of which are in daily use. The old style we don't
sell. The new style, with the new and improved DRIVE-SCREW,
HEMMER AND GAUGE, adjustable to all thicknesses of
cloth and all widths of hem, will be sent on trial before being
paid. and can easily be attached to any Sewing Machine.
Price, $5.
LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY.
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us at 233 LAKE ST., or address L. CORNELL & CO.
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PROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, (Se-
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threads, and the lock-stitch, will be sold for $50. Will em-
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Send for Circular and Sample work. au14-m-6m

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TABLE CUTLERY
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
CROCKERY, CHINA,
Glassware,
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Are to be found at the NEW STORE,
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THIS IS THE OLD STAND,
Three Doors West of W. M. Ems & Co's Dry Goods Em-
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Our Stock is New,
Bought Cheap, and we will sell at
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Worcestershire Sauce,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the
ONLY GOOD SAUCE,
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Is SOLE—In grays, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dress-
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Its TEA DINNER TABLE—Families are discontinuing the
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For information relative to the Cemetery can be obtained
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Arrangements have been made with the
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TO RUN A SPECIAL TRAIN
To the Cemetery, for the present, on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
OF EACH WEEK.
At an hour that will enable persons to spend two hours
in the Cemetery, at a time of day when will not interfere
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Leave Rosehill at 6:30 p.m. and arrive at Chicago 6:45.
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Terms from $6 to $12, according to the studies pu sued. For
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Will make liberal advances on property in store or for
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SAML. SHACKFORD. GEO. M. HOW. A. S. CHADBOURNE.
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[F] Agent for the sale of Dupont's Powder. aug5-e678-1y

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For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of sell-
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Steele & Co. jan1-b97
R. A. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

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No. 234 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.,
Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy30 ly d563

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Co., Cincinnati; Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
se18-m&Th 3m

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J. DALTON CLEGHORN. J. HENRY SELLERS. A. CAMPBELL LECKIE.
au18 ly127-2m

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[F] Post Office Box 1204. aug6-a582-3m

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T. Co., L. A. Tucker & Co. se4 1y

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TION—IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
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Office, 104 & 106 Washington st., Methodist Church Block.
This Institution receives Deposits of
FIVE CENTS,
and upwards, from all classes of persons, including
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and allows interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and
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John H. Kinzie,	Wm. B. Ogden,
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Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on
Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KNOCH, Cashier. my19-1y

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND
ROSIN. Also, Gums and Paints, Paints ready for use.
Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. H. WINCHESTER,
au8 d391 1y 138 Kinzie street.

Press & Tribune.

From Salt Lake.
The following items are from the Salt Lake
Valley Tan, of Sept. 7:
INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—We were visited last
Thursday, by a trader named Porter, who had
been engaged trafficing with the Indians, up to
within a short time of his call upon us. His
post was about 175 miles distant from here, on
what is known as Kinney's Cut-off. He gave us
the following particulars of an attack upon emi-
grants by Indians: About the middle of week
before last, a company of emigrants, mostly
from Louisa County, Iowa, were attacked by a
band of Shoshonees, near Mr. P.'s trading post
one man killed and three more seriously wound-
ed—one of the wounded probably being dead
ere this, as our informant gave us a most heart-
sickening account of his injuries; he stated
that he had an arm and leg so badly shattered
that they were hanging to the body merely by
dint of the outward skin and delicate fibres,
besides other agonizing lacerations. The emi-
grants' stock was driven off, and their wagons
plundered and then destroyed by those fiendish
"Lamanites," of whom it is prophesied by their
friends that they are to become "a white and
delightsome people." The wounded are being
taken care of at the military post on Bear river,
whither the whole company repaired for pro-
tection and assistance. The commanding of-
ficer ther, immediately dispatched a body of
men to the scene of the outrage.
Mr. P. further stated that he was visited by
a chief of the Shoshonee tribe and ordered to
leave the country within three days, which he
did, travelling night and day, and saved all his
stock.
Mr. P. could give us no other reason for this
outbreak, than the pent up destiny the In-
dians had to have vent somewhere. There had
been no communication between the emigrants
and the savages whatever—nothing to engen-
der bitterness in the breast of the former had
been perpetrated by the latter—the first warn-
ing given was the war whoop. Mr. P. said that
an Indian called upon him just before the attack
and asked if the emigrants had any powder
and lead; upon being answered in the negative,
the attack commenced forthwith.
It is supposed that a horse train was attacked
the morning previous to this difficulty, some-
where in the same locality, but nothing definite
has been ascertained in regard to that; Mr.
Porter expressed his opinion that if such
had been the case, the Indians had been worst-
ed.
The emigrants were from Iowa, Louisa county
and Linn county, Mo. Mr. A. L. Rott was
killed, and Jacob W. Paulin, Wesley Perum
and Thomas Blunt wounded. Mr. Paulin badly
wounded.
The Indians took sixty-eight head of cattle,
and one mule, and burnt five wagons, with their
contents.
The Indians were about sixty in number as
near as could be judged. The party of whites
returned to the camp of Mr. Porter on Marsh
Creek.
After the above amount of information de-
rived from Mr. Porter was in type, a friend
handed us the following:
A party of gentlemen just returned from the
North, where they had been prospecting for a
silver mine, report, that whilst in the vicinity
of "Marsh Valley," they stopped at a trading
post kept by a person of the name of Graham,
who informed them that about August 20th a
train of five wagons was plundered and burned
four miles from his station; that one man was
killed and one wounded, (his leg and arm bro-
ken.) The latter had been conveyed to camp
of the military, some fifty miles distant—name
forgotten, but he was from Burlington.
What Bishop Kesler says in the Tabernacle;
The Saints who have emigrated here this sea-
son could clean out what few soldiers there are
here before breakfast.
ANOTHER VERDICT.—Josiah Arnold, who was
shot through the thigh, the ball grazing the
bone, at the time that Drown was killed, has
since died. He was removed from the city to
his residence on the Jordan, and died on the
morning of the 30th ult.
ARRIVAL OF A HAND-CART TRAIN OF CON-
VERTS.—Early on Sabbath morning, it became
rumored throughout town that the long-looked
for Hand-Cart Train was approaching near the
home of the particularly favored of heaven, viz:
Salt Lake City.
After the conclusion of the afternoon services
at the tabernacle, a heterogenous mass of pedes-
trians, equestrians and Jehus generally, throng-
ed the road between the city and the mouth of
Emigration Kanyon, to get the *qui vive* to get a
glimpse at the coming object of curiosity. At
about 4 P. M., the train emerged from the
mountains on to the plateau overlooking the
city, where it was welcomed by several cheering
airs from a brass band, and met by a few kind-
hearted fleam owners, who took the most wearied
female members of the company into their
wagons, while there was an abundance of gal-
lant young men who harnessed themselves into
the carts in vacant places, and a procession
procession was formed just out of the city by
placing the wagons containing the baggage and
bedding of the handcarters in the van, the
music next, and then the persevering, bold-
spirited cart-drawers themselves, the whole fol-
lowed and surrounded by hundreds of men,
women and children on foot, in wagons, car-
riages, &c. In this order, and under these cir-
cumstances, the train passed through the
city to the Public Square, where, we under-
stand, they were supplied with all manner of
desirable refreshments.
EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF WALKING.—Mr.
Grow, a cousin of Hon. Wm. Grow, of Pa., start-
ed from this city about the 1st of August, 1858,
and walked to California, and returned on foot
to this place in the month of October. Early
this Spring, accompanied by his son of fifteen
years, Mr. Grow departed from here and walk-
ed (as we also) to the Missouri river, from
that point a goodly part of the distance to
Washington, D. C.; they remained in the capi-
tal but a short time, and started on the return
trip, reached the Missouri from Washington in
the same way that they went from the former
place to the latter, when the son got an oppor-
tunity to ride upon a train to within four hun-
dred of five hundred miles of this city, and came in
on foot the full distance from Atchison, Kansas.
We know of but the two instances on rec-
ord wherein men have voluntarily subjected
themselves to such lengthy, harrassing jour-
neys on foot, and the fact of the speed and
the fortitude of the youthful son draws forth
mingled admiration and astonishment from all.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.
In Cincinnati, on the 9th, Peter Gandolpho
stabbed, and almost instantly killed, Peter Sny-
der. Gandolpho has been arrested.
Suit Against the City of St. Louis.—Mr. P.
Warner, of the Independent Detective Police
of St. Louis, intends to sue that city for $10,-
000 damages, for false imprisonment. The state-
ment of Mr. Warner is to the effect that he vis-
ited the late Fair and, the 27th ult., and
that in the afternoon of that day, having com-
mitted no offence whatever, he was ordered un-
der arrest by the police, was handcuffed
and taken to the calaboose, where he was close-
ly confined for twenty-four hours, without being
permitted an interview with his wife or family;
that on Wednesday, as no charge was entered
against him, he was discharged from custody
by Judge Dailey.
RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FRIGHTFUL DEATH.—
Louis Boetcher, a lad of seventeen years, em-
ployed at Louis Miller's brick-yard, on Gratiot
Street, Saturday evening, when the 81 o'clock
train on the Pacific Railroad had just left the
depot of Fourteenth street, proposed to one of
his fri nds to jump on the cars and ride as far
as the Seventh Street depot. His friend object-
ed on account of the danger. The boy then
sprang to the third car and made an attempt to
seize the railing, but in this he failed and fell
upon the track. The train was then backing,
and the whole of it, including the tender and
locomotive, passed over his body, dividing and
tearing it in a most frightful manner. The body
was *spun out*, as it were, so that fragments of it
could be traced along the track for a distance
of about fifty feet. Here was his head violently
torn from his shoulders, his lungs, liver, brain
and limbs.—*St. Louis Republican.*
HORRIBLE ACCIDENT—BOY KILLED.—Yester-
day afternoon, about half-past twelve o'clock, a
boy about eleven years of age, named Thomas
Randall, the son of Mr. Randall, residing
on Franklin street, between Russell and Rivard
streets, was run over by a locomotive and killed
instantly. He was running across the track of
the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, near La-
due's tannery, and slipped down; when the loco-
motive Panama, which was being backed into
the Round-house, struck him, and fractured
both arms, crushed both hips, made a severe
wound in the perineum, smashed in the lower
and back part of his skull from ear to ear, and
made a heavy wound in the right knee to the
muscle.—*Detroit Advertiser.*
—The main edifice of McGee College at Col-
lege Mound, Mo., was entirely consumed on the
3d inst. Everything contained in the building,
embracing about all the apparatus, furniture,
&c., was consumed, except a few things in the
chapel. A valuable library was included in the
loss.
TONICA AND PETERSBURG R. R.—The *Menard
Index* is jubilant at the receipt of news that
Messrs. Yates and Green have effected the pur-
chase of the Tonica, shares and spikes to lay
the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad, from Jack-
sonville to Petersburg, with a fair prospect of
securing enough to continue the work to Wash-
ington. They have also purchased the iron to
lay the road from Washington to Tremont.
BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday
morning during a short but severe storm ac-
companied by thunder and lightning, the barn
of Mr. N. Taylor, on Berrian, east of Chambers
street, was struck by lightning and entirely
consumed, with its contents. A valuable horse
was also killed, being struck on the head and
the electric fluid scorching a streak down the
right fore and right hind legs. Another horse
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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1859.

Money is close and our peoverish the community have to in-dred and mainly upon collections, for produce paper is about all that finds any favor at the banks. Fifteen and perhaps thirty day bills drawn on Buffalo, Oswego, or New York, with bill of lading attached will command money and scarcely anything else can. Collections continue difficult and *hard*.

The banks appear to have a fair supply of currency. Exchange is in good request and rates are steady at ½ per cent. premium. Gold 11 and dull. There are scarcely any transactions outside of bank, and rates are merely nominal, at 1@¾ per cent. per month.

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—For the week ending October 8th:

	1858.	1859.		
Freight	$21,541 13	$44,782 78	$67,767 65	Inc.
Passengers	13,146 48	19 241 05	2,907 45	Dec.
Mail, &c	1,130 00	1 130 00	00 00	Inc.
	$60,760 61	$65,644 21	$14,864 80	Inc.

It will be seen that the passenger business is less than it was last year, while the freight department shows an increase of nearly eighteen thousand dollars. People very properly do not indulge in the luxury of travel while they have debts to pay. The movement in freight shows that this process is going forward. The passenger receipts will show the effect of this before many months.

It will also be observed that an increase of more than three thousand dollars has been realized upon the

CANADA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for the week ending October 7, 1859:

Passengers	$ 9,319 95½
Freight and Live Stock	26,716 06½
Mails and Sundries	1,824 77½
Corresponding week of last year	$37,860 79½
	47,595 45

COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The decline in prices at the early part of the week had the effect to cut off receipts somewhat—wheat falling off about 70,000 bushels. Business, however, has been generally active, and the market brisk. There is no accumulation of grain here—shippers buying and shipping about as fast as it arrives.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past week and since the 1st of January, compared with the receipts and shipments up to the corresponding date last year:

IMPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS DURING THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 8, 1859.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, Barley, bush.
By Lake	205	1,978	2,000	
By R. R. Canal	574	19,026	6,451	92,265
Total	779	21,004	8,451	92,265
Same time last year	1,115	85,700	1,555	50,000
Same time 1857	1,000	30,000	1,000	50,000

EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 8, WITH THE POINTS OF DESTINATION AND ROUTE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
By Lake,					
To Cleveland	14,000				
To Ogdensburg	1,000	37,344	42,300	11,000	52,355
To Oswego	2,115	85,700			
To Port Colborne	1,000	64,294			
To Port Colborne	1,000	64,294			
To Other Ports	2,000	1,000			
By R. R. Canal	15,574				
By Ch. R.	100				
By Ill. Canal	1,000				
Total	37,689	252,332	42,300	11,000	52,355
Same time last year	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.	Flour Wh't	Corn	Oats	Barly	Ca'le	Hogs
	bbls.	bus.	bus.	bus.	No.	No.
Lake	511	18613	2955	2345	314	1,000
Canal	1,000	39864	2000	2340	2041	40
R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
R. Central R. R.	300	17400	2000	3000	1100	
Ill. Central R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Ch. R. & R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Ch. A. & R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	1871	7200	800		135	
Total	6311	98925	11854	11373	8961	870
Same time last year	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SHIPMENTS YESTERDAY.	Flour Wh't	Corn	Oats	Barly	Ca'le	Hogs
Date. sold.	bbls.	bus.	bus.	bus.	No.	No.
To Buffalo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
To Oswego	3000					
To Other Ports						
Total	1971	114173		6667		

RECEIPTS AND SHIP MENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	845,000	Wheat, bu	47,294
Timber, ft	20,000	Corn, bu	2,000
Shingles, no	10,000	Oats, bu	23,132
Pork, bbls	44,000	Barley, bu	2,000
Wool, cts	600	Flour, bbls	1,047
Sleigh Bolts	1,000	Pork, bbls	100
R R I on, no	1,500	Hogs, no	90
Ass'd Iron, no	500	Cattle, no	100
Salt, bbls	600	Hay, tons	25
Flat Iron, no	1,000	Hides, no	6
Iron, tons	392	Misc. tons	2
Coal, tons	1,000		
Hay, tons	20		
Wheat, bu	2,000		
Misc. tons	2,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TWO DAYS.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Wheat bu	12,612	Lumber, M	2,000
Corn, bu	1,726	Shingles, M	22,250
Oats, bu	1,000	Pork, bbls	1,000
Rye, bu	1,519	Posts, M	1,000
Barley, bu	1,000	Hogs, No	1,000
Flour, bbls	1,000	Misc, tons	1,000
Lumber, M	11,000		
Salt, bbls	1,000		
Oulnes, bu	9,000		
Timber, M	20		
Grass, tons	200		
Hay, tons	200		
Stone, c. yds	157		

The Wheat market opened firm this morning at the outside quotations of yesterday, and after the receipt of the New York dispatches, showing an advance, the market became buoyant and improved 2c. About 95,000 bushels of Wheat changed hands, at $1.04 for No. 1 White; $3@94c for No. 1 Red; $2@$3c for No. 2 Spring; and 78@74c for Rejected—the market closing firm at 78 and 80c for Spring. Flour was active to-day, and at the close holders were firmer. About 2300 bbls were sold at $3.90@ $4.35 for common to choice Spring Extras; $3.75@3.80 for Spring Superfine, and $4.15 for low grade Winter. Corn was scarce and advanced 2@3c, with sales of Canal at 78@80c afloat, and 78c for No. 1 in store. Oats firm, with sales at 30@31c for No. 1 in store, and 32c afloat. Rye advanced 1c, with sales at 64¼@64c for No. 1 in store. Barley declined 1c, with sales at 56c for No. 2 and 46@48c for No. 3 in store. Timothy Seed active, and slightly lower for small parcels from first hands, but lots of choice. Highwines firm at 26c. Hides dull.

Freights remain unchanged. The rates to day were: Wheat to Oswego, 10c; wheat to Buffalo, 6½c.

MILWAUKEE.—Oct. 10—Receipts, 1,748 bbls flour; 55,594 bu wheat; 492 bu oats; 1,507 bu barley; 45 bu rye. The *Sentinel* says:

The wheat market to-day was even more animated than any day last week, prices advancing 1 to 2c, and the transactions large and quite large. No general telegraphic report was received, so that the advance was not caused by any stimulation from abroad, but was simply the result of a brisk competition to fill out orders. The day's transactions were large, exceeding 40,000 bu, at the following prices: 80 a 80c for Extra Spring; 79c for Club; 78 a 77c for No. 1 at the lower, and 78c at the upper depots; and 73 a 75c for No. 2. There was considerable activity in Sour, but prices were rather irregular, some brands that went at$4.18 a 4.20 on Saturday selling at 4.12½, and others going at the prices ruling on Saturday. Taking the sales as a criterion of the market, we should report country brands 6 a 10c lower. About 700 bbls changed hands. Not much done in coarse grains. Rye firm. Highwines advanced to 25 a 26c, and were scarce.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRADE.—The Lake Superior trade for the month of September is shown by Mr. Mead's report of the business on the Sault Canal, which is as follows:

	Number of Vessels Passed.
	1859.
Steamers	19
Propellers	36
Sail Vessels	56
Barges	40
Total	151
Aggregate tonnage	36,000
Crews received	1,200

MERCHANDISE PASSED.

Down up.	Down.
Flour, bbls	6,661
Provisions, bbls	1,540
Fish, bbls	1,000
Coal, tons	1,700
The total value of merchandise passed both ways $1,336,851.50.	

CLEVELAND.—Oct. 8—Flour—Sales, 100 bbls choice quality at $3.35, and 50 bbls good extra at $3.85. Wheat—Several car-loads were sold at $1.04 for red, and $1.14 for white early in the week. Corn quiet at 78c. Barley active at 68 to 70c for new, and 60c for old. Rye steady at 75c.

PITTSBURGH.—Oct. 8—FLOUR.—The wet weather checked business somewhat. No sales from first hands. From store 650 bbls at $4.75 for superfine, $5 for extra, and $5.25 a 5.50 for double extra. GRAIN—Sales 2150 bu red wheat from depot at $1.12; 480 bu do store at $1.15; 160 bu oats from depot at 40c; 412 do from store at 43 a 45c.

British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Sept. 19.]

Another week of broken weather, with heavy showers, has hindered the harvesting of the early crop of grain, which of which is now likely to be spoilt, but generally vegetation has been stimulated, and the farmers have better prospects for the ploughing. In some districts it has already been used, the alternations have greatly ameliorated the land. Nine rains have also fallen in Scotland and in northern Germany, where they were much needed; but on a considerable quantity of corn was out in the Danubian Principalities, a continuance of the prevalent fine weather was greatly desired. The wheat trade in the course of the week has somewhat recovered tone, more particularly in the country, even with good supplies.

In many instances there has been an advance of fully 1s. per qr. on fine samples of new, old generally being held back for better opportunities. The diminution of foreign imports shows a dissatisfaction with the state of trade, and yet markets abroad are fairly sustained, France, Belgium, and Holland either note a rise in price, or more firmness in the markets. The same state of things was felt in the Danube; but Odessa, formed by new Port Orders, *does not* at time, has become calm, New York, too, has receded from its buoyancy, the Canadian harvest being pretty sure, and universally admitted to be abundant. Should prices in any needy country be attractive, America and Odessa seem likely to be competitors this season. The finer qualities, however, from the Baltic will most probably come here, to supply our deficiency in weight and flour-making properties.

The arrivals of the coast since the 9th Sept. have been 19, 4 of which were Wheat, and 15 Maize, and the business transacted was as follows: 19 cargoes Wheat, viz.: 4 Berdiansk at 43s, 8 Odessa Ghirka at 40s, 41 do at 41s, 2 Taganrog Ghirka at 42s 6d, 1 do at 42s 3d, and 1 Egyptian at 39s; 20 of Maize at 25s 6d to 26s per qr.; 6 of Barley at 25s; 1 of Rye at 25s 3d; and 1 of Taganrog at 17s 3d.

The sales of Wheat noted last week were 92,321 qrs. at 42s 8d, against 119,337 qrs. last season. The London averages were 42s. 11d. on 4,656 qrs.

The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain, for the week ending 7th September in Wheat and Flour, were 28,944 qrs. The total imports for August last, throughout the United Kingdom, were 304,504 qrs. Wheat, and 118,115 cwt. Flour.

Weekly Review Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS.—A slight falling off in receipts, as well as a better supply of vessels, have effected decline in the rates of freights during the past week of 1c per bushel. On account of the lateness of the season, vessels for Oswego have been unwilling to go, Buffalo being chosen by vessel owners, so as to be enabled to make another trip before the close of navigation, which could not be performed if a trip to Oswego was undertaken. Shippers, however, have been somewhat grain in vessels to Port Colborne, where it is taken to Lake Ontario by the Welland Railway, and there re-shipped to Oswego, by vessel. The following charters were made during the week:—On the 5th: Prop. Sun, corn to Buffalo at 7c; prop Forest Queen, barley to Buffalo at 7c, and oats on private terms; schrs Torrent, E. A. Hardy Invincible, Hunters and Arrow, wheat to Buffalo at 7c. On the 6th:—The barque Mosquito 18,000 to wheat from this port to Buffalo at 7c. to fill up at Waukegan at 7½c; schr Harriet Ross, wheat to Buffalo at 7½c; schrs Matt Root, Bacon and brig Fanny Gardner, wheat to Buffalo at 7c; schr El Temple, wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 7c; schr Andrews, wheat from Milwaukee to Ogdensburgh at 12½c. On the 7th:—Schrs Bonnie Dune and St. James, wheat to Buffalo at 7c; schrs Cleveland, Cochrane, wheat from Milwaukee to Oswego at 10c. On the 8th:—Schr Oriole takes wheat to Buffalo at 6½c; schr Sweepstakes, wheat to Buffalo at 6½c; schr Nonpareil, oats to Buffalo at 4½c; schr Green Greenwood and brig Kenosha, oats to Buffalo at 4½c cents; schr Canada, barley to Gravelly Bay at 8½c. On the 10th:—Prop Nile, fuel to Buffalo at 60.40 per ton; schr Terry Nee, oysts to Buffalo at 4 cents; Countryman, lime to Port Colborne at 85c, and through to Oswego via Welland Railway at 10c; schrs Winslow, Shook, Nightingale and L. B. Shepard, wheat to Buffalo at 6½c; bark American Republic, (?) wheat through to Buffalo at 6c; schrs Amelia and Peck, wheat to Ogdensburgh at 11c; brig Bay City, barley to Port Colborne, 8½c, and to Oswego via Welland Railway at 8½c. To-day there was a good demand for rates. The following charters were made:—Schrs Surprise and Russel Dart, wheat to Oswego at 10c; schr Japan, wheat from Milwaukee to Oswego, at 10½c; schr Conless, and props Racine and Cuyahoga, wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 7c; schr D. R. Martin, and George W. Holt, wheat to Buffalo at 6½c. Tonnage Factors—Flour to New York, via canal and canal, 45c; Flour to Boston, via New York, via canal and canal, 45c; Flour to Buffalo by canal, 20c; Flour to Oswego by canal, 20c; Flour to Oswego by canal and lake, 25c; Flour to Buffalo by lake, 15c; Flour to Oswego by lake, 15c; Flour to Port Colborne, 15c; Flour to Ogdensburgh, 20c; Flour to Ogdensburgh by canal and lake, 30c; Flour to Ogdensburgh by canal and lake, 30c; Flour to Ogdensburgh by canal and lake, 30